

The 2017 Edition of the ASU Women's Health Index Compares the Public Health Status of Women in Eight West Texas Metro Areas Encompassing 21 Counties:

Abilene: Callahan, Jones & Taylor Counties

Amarillo: Armstrong, Carson, Oldham, Potter & Randall Counties

El Paso: El Paso & Hudspeth Counties

Lubbock: Crosby, Lubbock & Lynn Counties

Midland: Martin & Midland Counties

Odessa: Ector County

San Angelo: Irion & Tom Green Counties

Wichita Falls: Archer, Clay & Wichita Counties

**The ASU Women's Health Index is produced by:
Community Development Initiatives
in partnership with the Laura W. Bush Institute for Women's Health
at the ASU Center for Community Wellness, Engagement, and Development.**

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Data sources:

- The Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/datalist.shtm>.
- The Texas Department of Public Safety: http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/administration/crime_records/pages/crimestatistics.htm.
- Texas Demographic Center: <http://txsdc.utsa.edu/>.
- US Census Bureau, American Community Survey: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>.

The ASU Women's Health Index has four parts using 18 statistical indicators to measure public health indicators in each of the eight metro areas covered by the project.

Health Access Indicators:

- Ratio of Obstetrics, Gynecology & Pediatric Physicians to Female Population
- Females Under Age 65 Who are Uninsured
- Pregnant Women Starting Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester

Maternal Health Indicators:

- Births to Unmarried Women
- Teen Pregnancies
- Infant Deaths
- Low Birth Weight Infants
- STD Exposure

Leading Causes of Death:

- Diseases of the Heart
- Malignant Neoplasms
- Cerebrovascular Diseases
- Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases
- Alzheimer's Disease

Community Indicators:

- Women Ages 25 & Over with No Postsecondary Education
- Females in Poverty
- Unemployed Women
- Exposure to Sexual Violence
- Traumatic Deaths

An Index Score for each metro area is computed on a zero to 100 point scale based on the numeric values of indicators.

Highlights

- 1) The Midland metro area is most favorable for the population health of women based on the 18 indicators. The nearby Odessa metro area ranks last.
- 2) West Texas metro areas document positive results on primary care for women during pregnancy and childbirth. Women in West Texas metros are timely in starting prenatal care, and infant death rates are lower compared to the state. Ironically, obstetricians, gynecologists and pediatricians are in shorter supply in most metro areas of West Texas
- 3) Pregnancy rates among teens are nearly 30 percent higher across the metro areas of West Texas compared to the state.
- 4) Most communities in West Texas expose female populations to STD's at higher levels than statewide. Rates of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are elevated.
- 5) Exposure to sexual violence is elevated in most West Texas communities and risk of traumatic death is higher in comparison to the overall state.
- 6) West Texas metro areas generally have higher rates than the state on each of the five leading causes of death. Chronic lower respiratory diseases and Alzheimer's disease show the largest proportionate disparities.

ASU Women's Health Index Summary Scores	Average of 18 Indicator Scores
Midland	70
San Angelo	66
El Paso	62
Amarillo	52
Lubbock	49
Abilene	47
Wichita Falls	42
Odessa	35

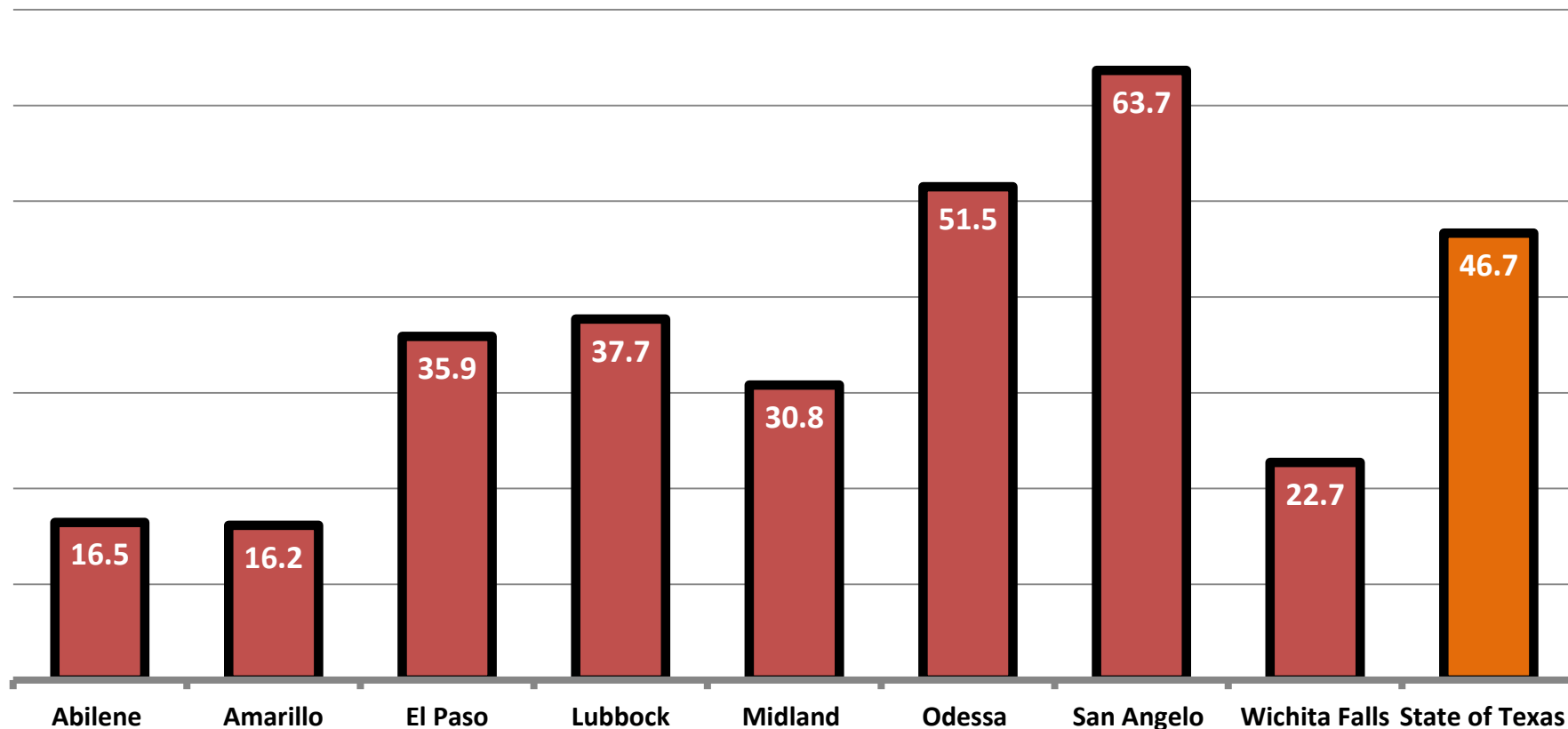
Basic Demography

West Texas Metro Area Basic Demographics	Year	Abilene	Amarillo	El Paso	Lubbock	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	Wichita Falls	State of Texas
Total Population	2011-2015	167,945	259,216	834,425	302,553	156,542	149,557	116,700	151,215	26,538,614
Female Population	2011-2015	82,974	129,078	426,663	153,027	78,612	74,375	58,963	73,331	13,367,298
Female Population Under Age 18	2011-2015	19,522	32,809	117,943	36,117	21,111	21,427	13,400	16,431	3,455,896
Senior Female Population Ages 65 & Over	2011-2015	13,434	18,179	52,874	20,242	9,208	8,247	9,305	12,285	1,657,075
Females in the Labor Force Ages 16 & Over	2011-2015	37,080	59,822	168,368	74,038	34,726	31,186	26,865	33,251	5,951,284
Counties in the Metro Areas		Callahan	Armstrong	El Paso	Crosby	Martin	Ector	Irion	Archer	
		Jones	Carson	Hudspeth	Lubbock	Midland		Tom Green	Clay	
		Taylor	Oldham		Lynn				Wichita	
			Potter							
			Randall							

Health Access Indicator 1

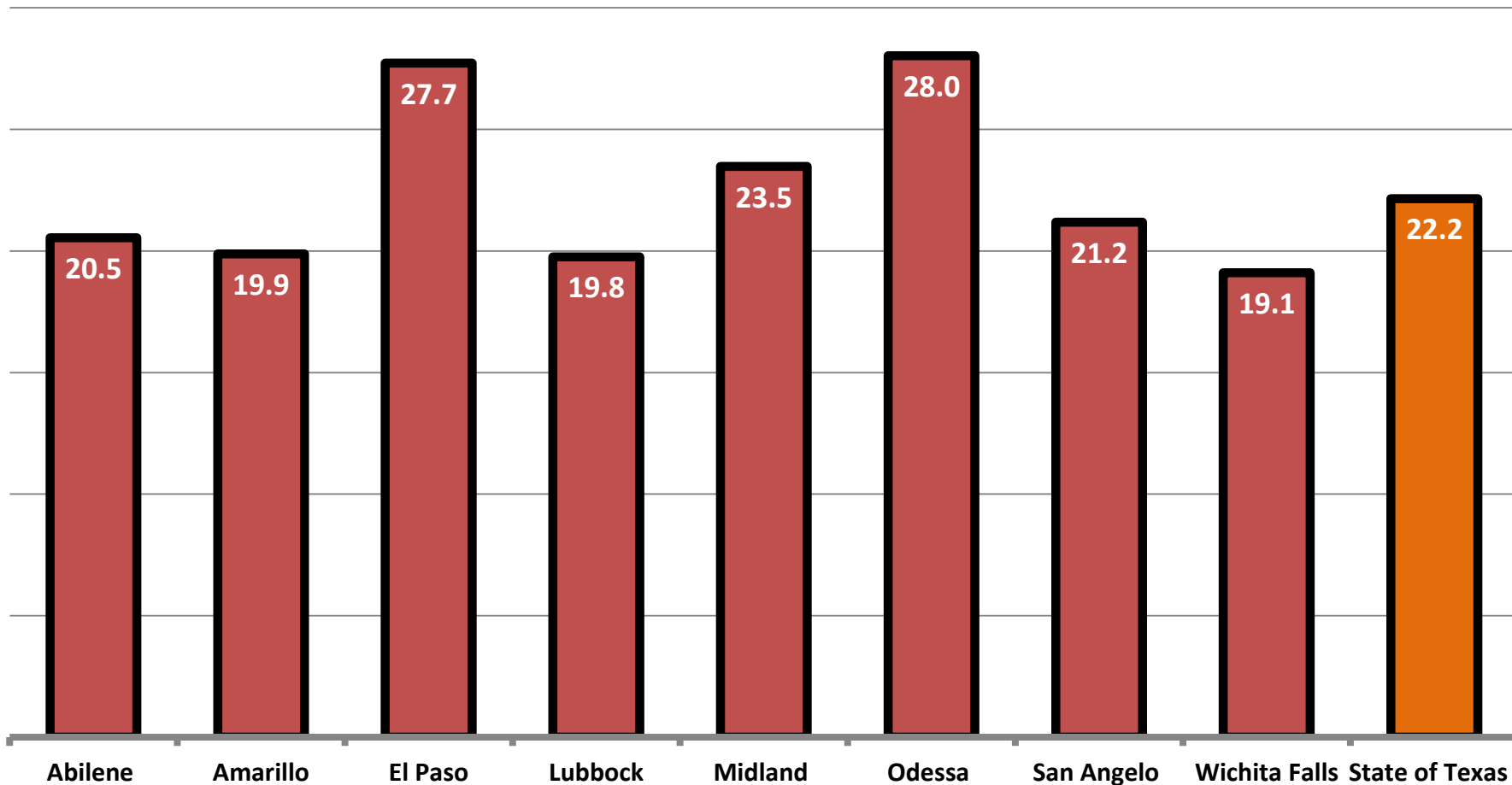
Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Females, 2016

(Primary Care Physicians for Females include obstetricians, gynecologists and pediatricians)



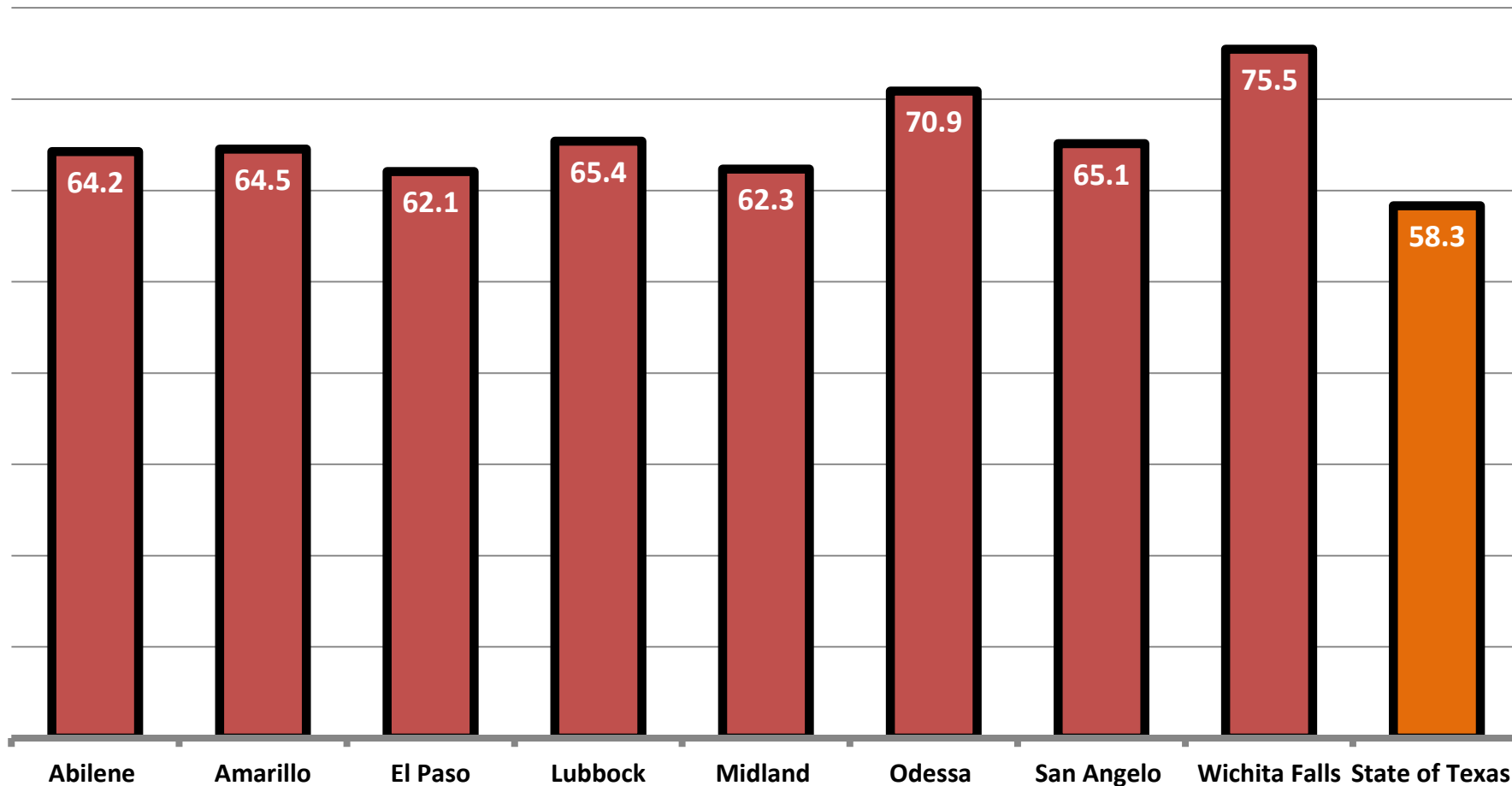
Health Access Indicator 2

Percent Females Under Age 65 Who are Uninsured, 2011-2015



Health Access Indicator 3

Percent of Pregnant Women Starting Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester, 2014



Health Access Summary

ASU Women's Health Index Summary Health Access Indicators	Year(s)	Abilene	Amarillo	El Paso	Lubbock	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	Wichita Falls	State of Texas
Obstetrics, Gynecology & Pediatric Physicians per 100,000 Females	2016	16.5	16.2	35.9	37.7	30.8	51.5	63.7	22.7	46.7
Metro Score		1	0	41	45	31	74	100	14	
Percent Females Under Age 65 Who are Uninsured	2011-2015	20.5	19.9	27.7	19.8	23.5	28.0	21.2	19.1	22.2
Metro Score		84	91	3	93	51	0	77	100	
Percent of Pregnant Women Starting Prenatal Care in 1st Trimester	2014	64.2	64.5	62.1	65.4	62.3	70.9	65.1	75.5	58.3
Metro Score		35	36	22	41	23	73	40	100	
Health Access Index Score (Comparison of metro areas on 3 Indicators)		40	42	22	60	35	49	72	71	

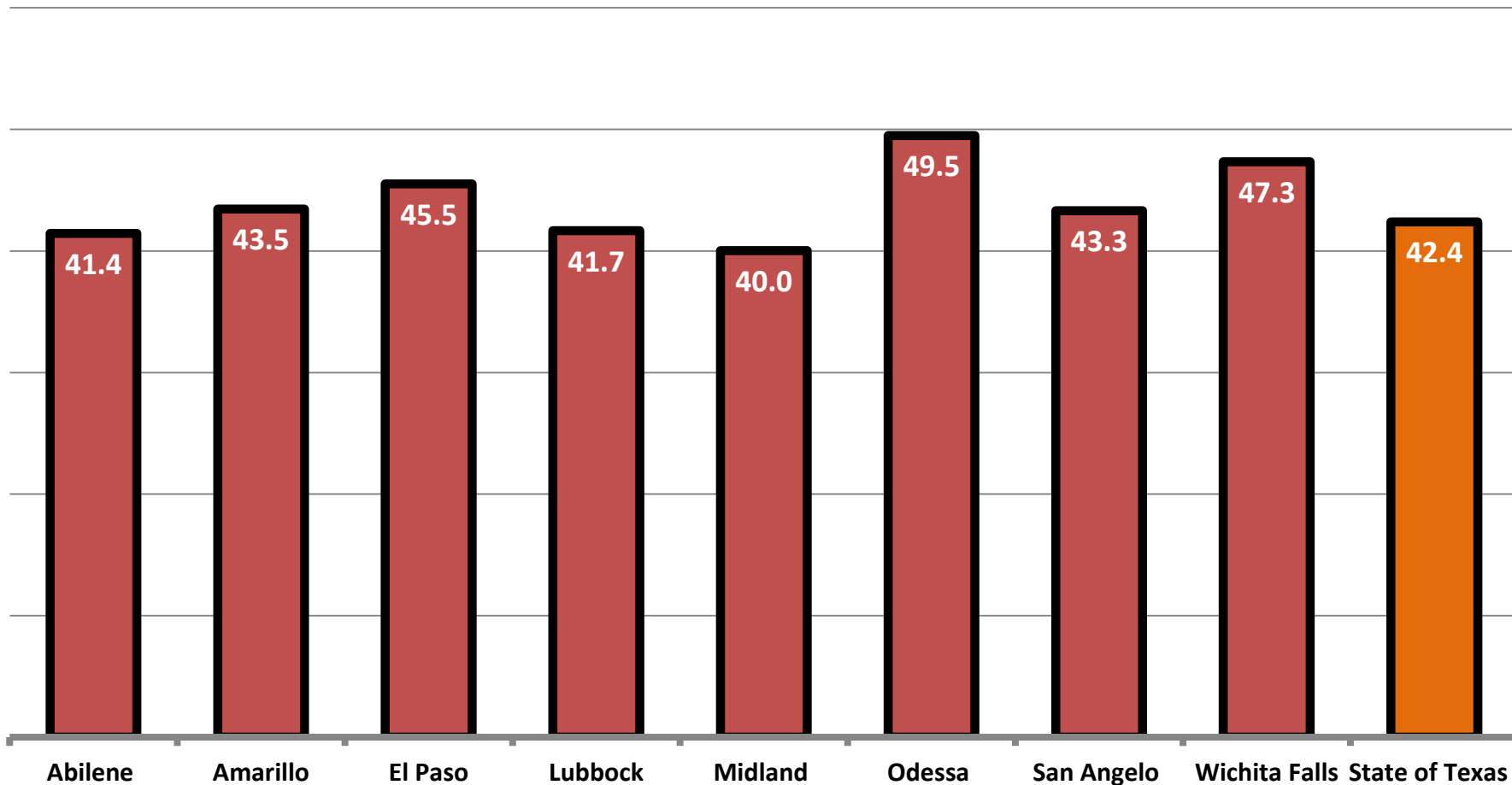
The ASU Women's Index Summary on Health Access is based on the three indicators.

Index Scores compare the eight metro areas to one another. They range from zero to 100. A higher score indicates that a metro area exhibits conditions more favorable for women's access to health care.

The El Paso area ranks lowest on the combined indicator results. San Angelo's outcomes are most positive, with Wichita Falls following closely.

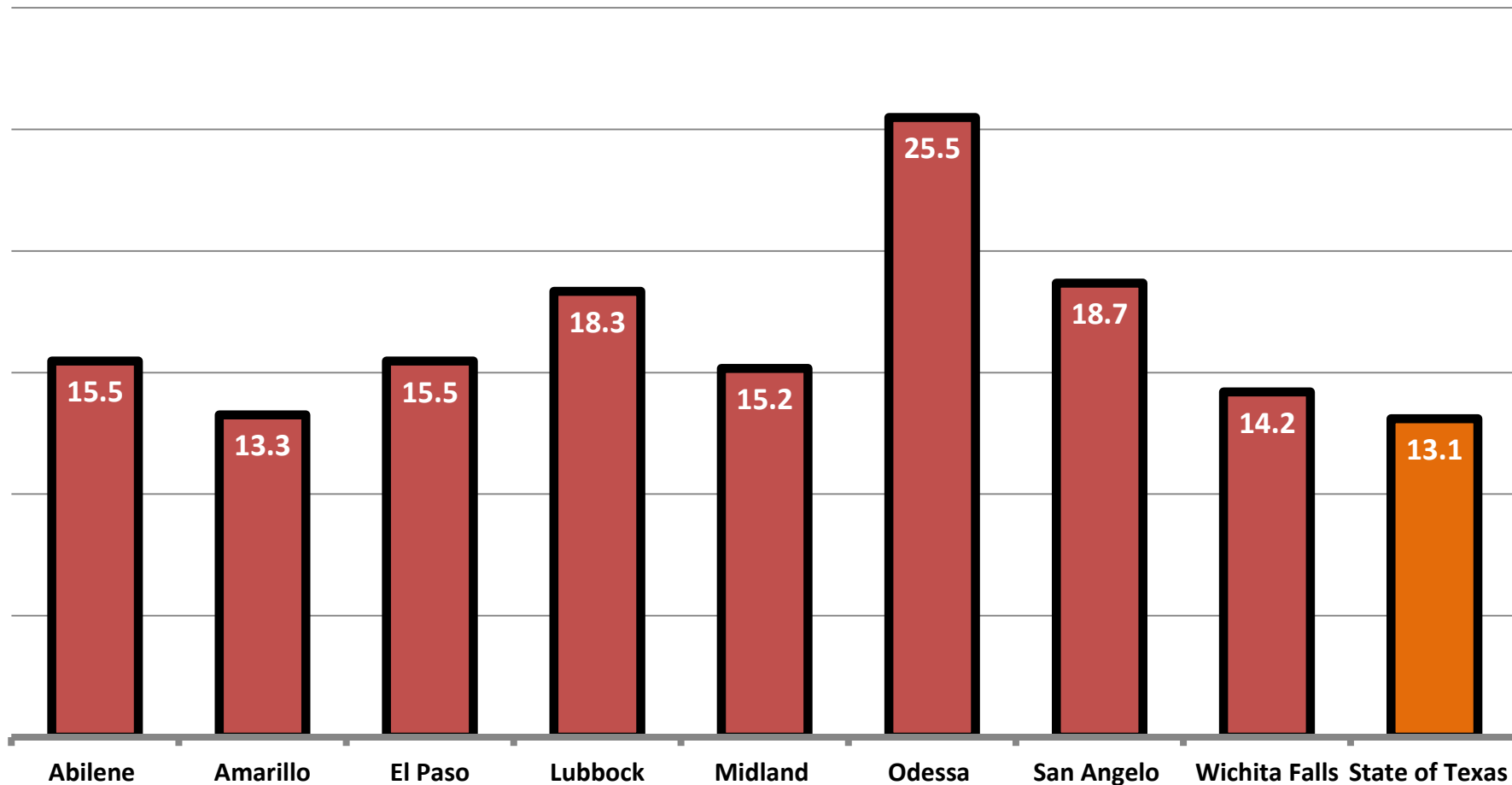
Maternal Health Indicator 1

Percent of Births to Unmarried Women, 2014



Maternal Health Indicator 2

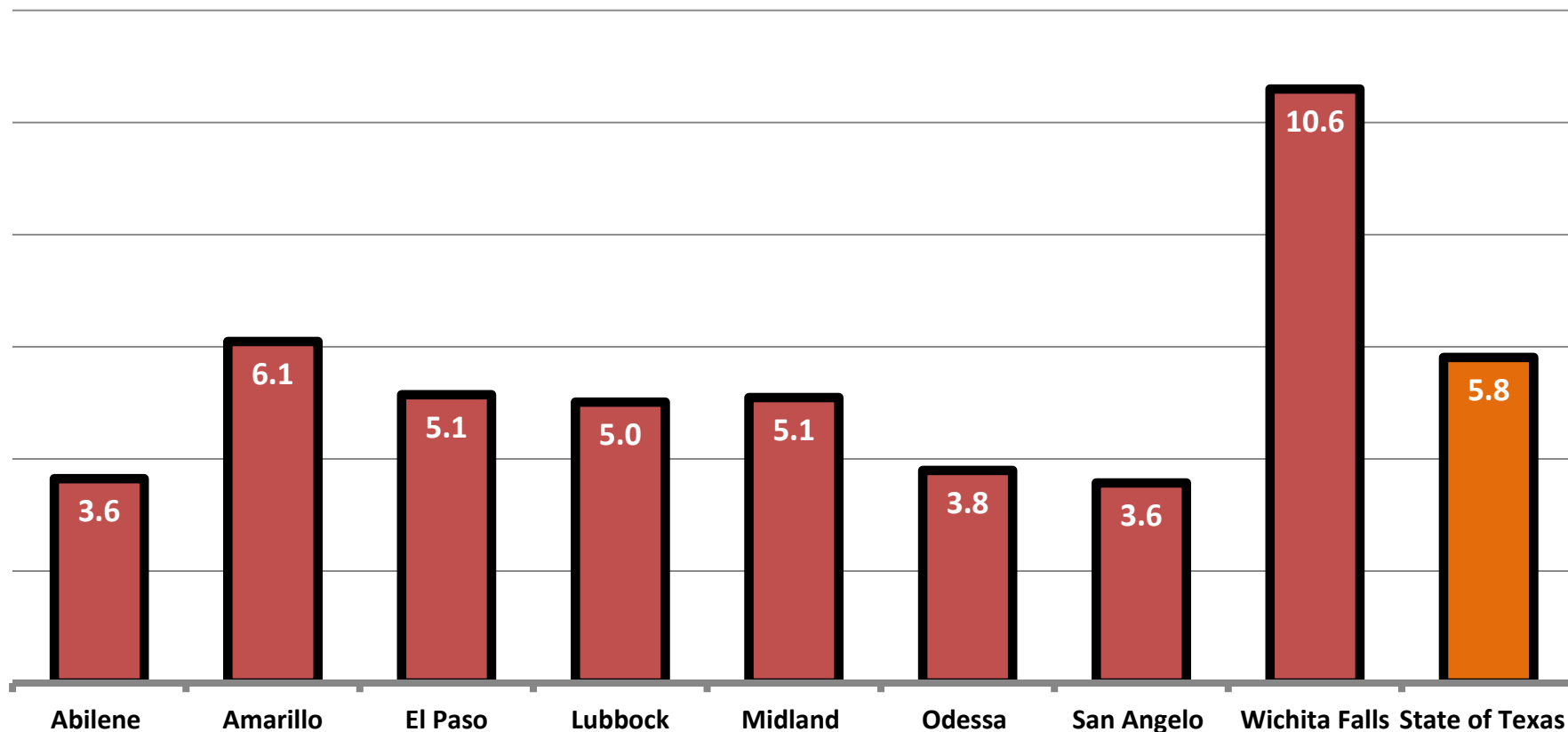
Teen Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 13-17, 2014



Maternal Health Indicator 3

Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 2014

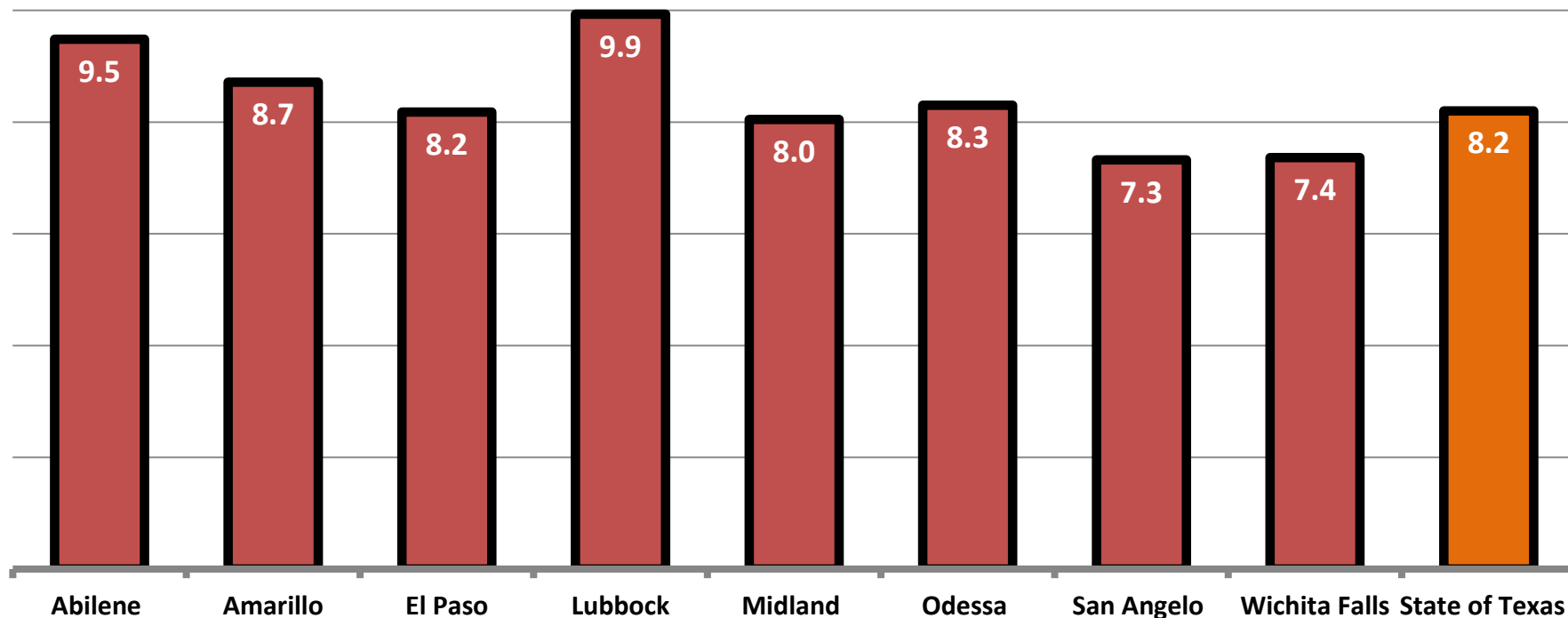
(A child who dies before 12 months of age is counted as an infant death)



Maternal Health Indicator 4

Percent Low Birth Weight Infants, 2014

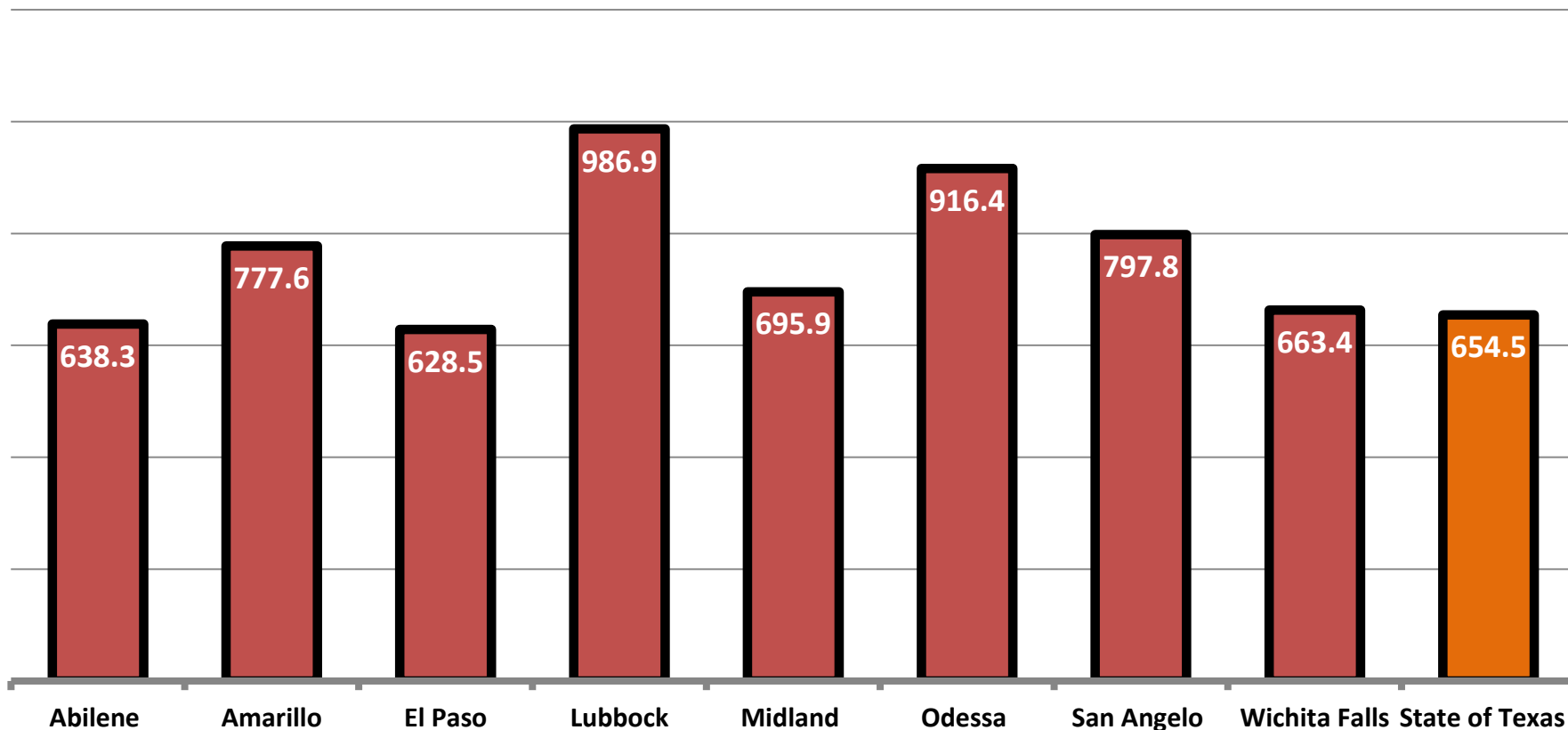
(A child born weighing less than 5.5 pounds (2,500g) is considered low birth weight)



Maternal Health Indicator 5

STD Exposure per 100,000 Population, 2015

(Includes cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis)



Maternal Health Summary

ASU Women's Health Index Summary Maternal Health Indicators	Year(s)	Abilene	Amarillo	El Paso	Lubbock	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	Wichita Falls	State of Texas
Percent of Births to Unmarried Women	2014	41.4	43.5	45.5	41.7	40.0	49.5	43.3	47.3	42.4
Metro Score		85	64	42	83	100	0	65	23	
Teen Pregnancies per 1,000 Females Ages 13-17	2014	15.5	13.3	15.5	18.3	15.2	25.5	18.7	14.2	13.1
Metro Score		81	99	81	58	83	0	55	91	
Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births	2014	3.6	6.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.6	10.6	5.8
Metro Score		99	64	78	80	78	97	100	0	
Percent Low Birth Weight Infants (Births Under 5.5 Pounds or 2,500 Grams)	2014	9.5	8.7	8.2	9.9	8.0	8.3	7.3	7.4	8.2
Metro Score		17	47	67	0	72	62	100	98	
STD Exposure to Chlamydia, Gonorrhea & Syphilis per 100,000 Population	2015	638.3	777.6	628.5	986.9	695.9	916.4	797.8	663.4	654.5
Metro Score		97	58	100	0	81	20	53	90	
Maternal Health Index Score (Comparison of metro areas on 5 Indicators)		76	66	74	44	83	36	75	61	

The ASU Women's Index Summary of Maternal Health is based on the five indicators.

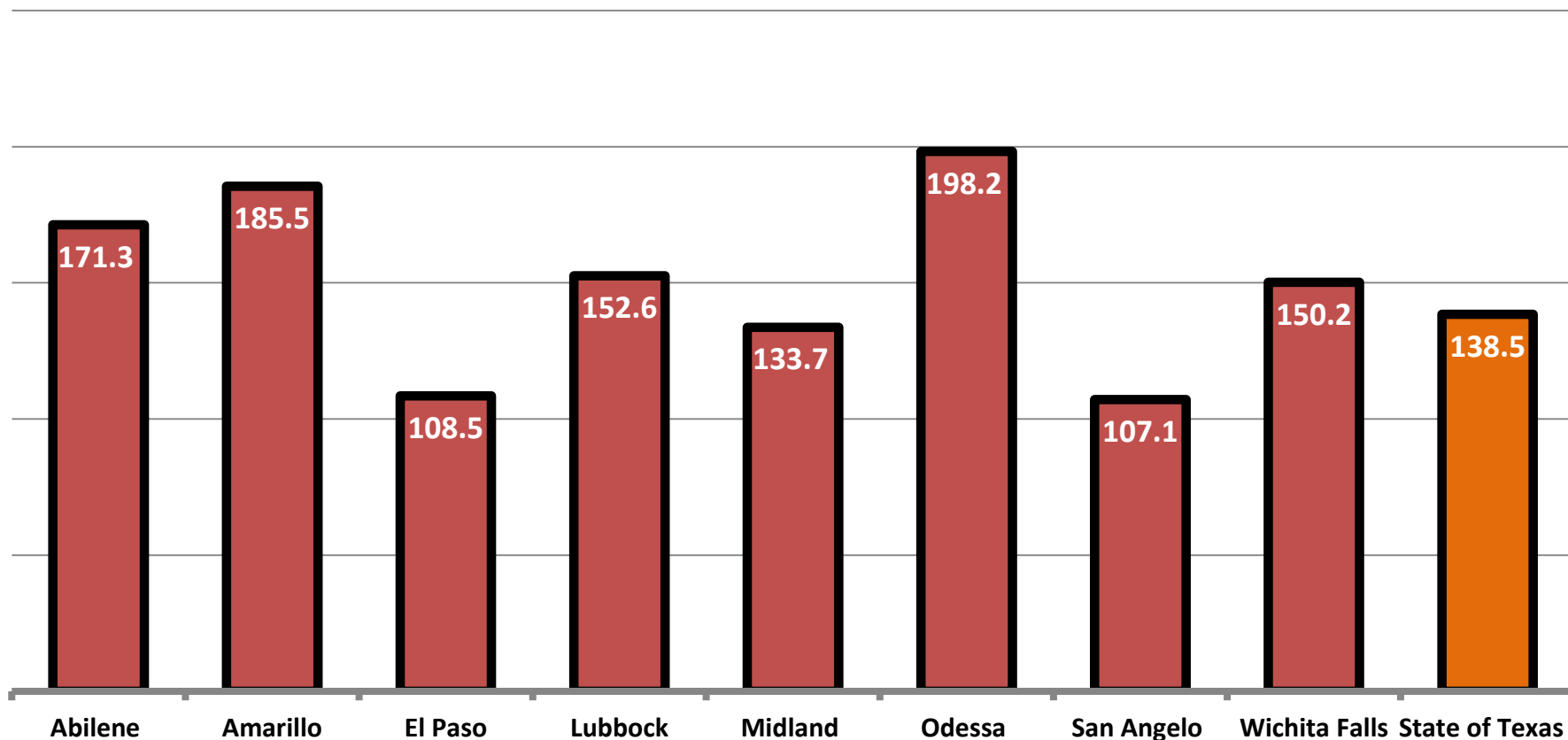
Index Scores compare the eight metro areas to one another. They range from zero to 100. A higher score indicates that an area exhibits conditions more favorable to maternal health.

The Odessa area ranks lowest on the combination of maternal health indicators. The most positive outcomes are for the Midland area.

1st Leading Cause of Death

Age Adjusted Diseases of the Heart Deaths per 100,000 Females, 2010-2014

(Age adjustment makes it possible to compare populations with different age structures)

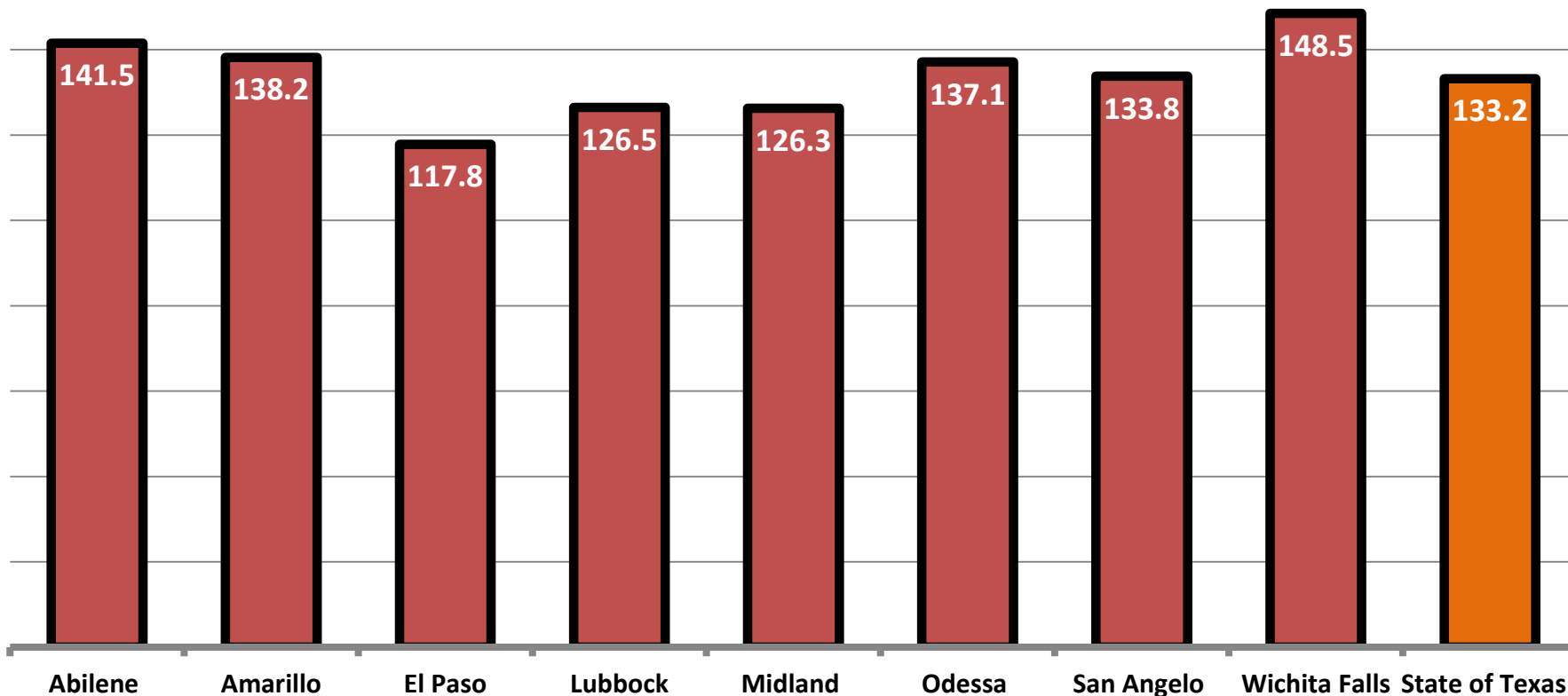


2nd Leading Cause of Death

Age Adjusted Malignant Neoplasms

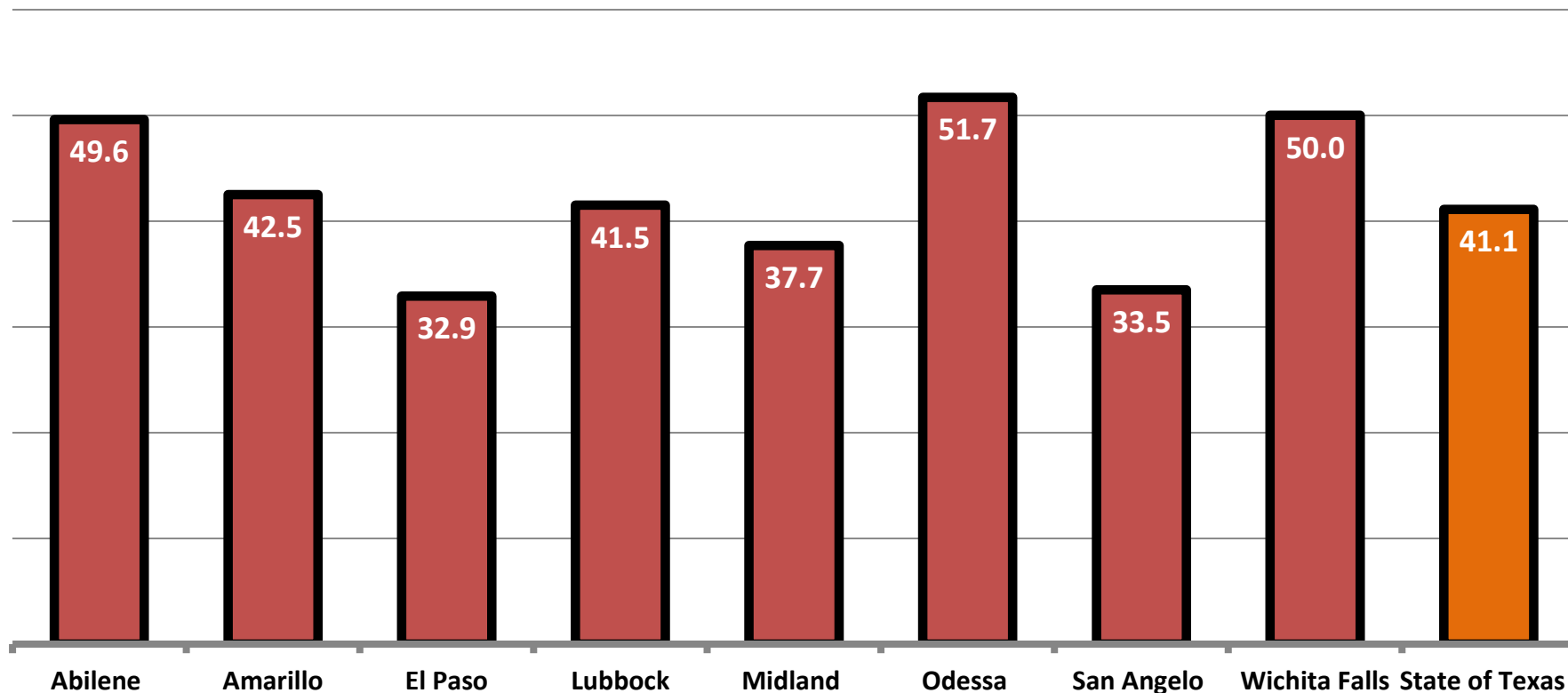
Deaths per 100,000 Females, 2010-2014

(Age adjustment makes it possible to compare populations with different age structures)



3rd Leading Cause of Death

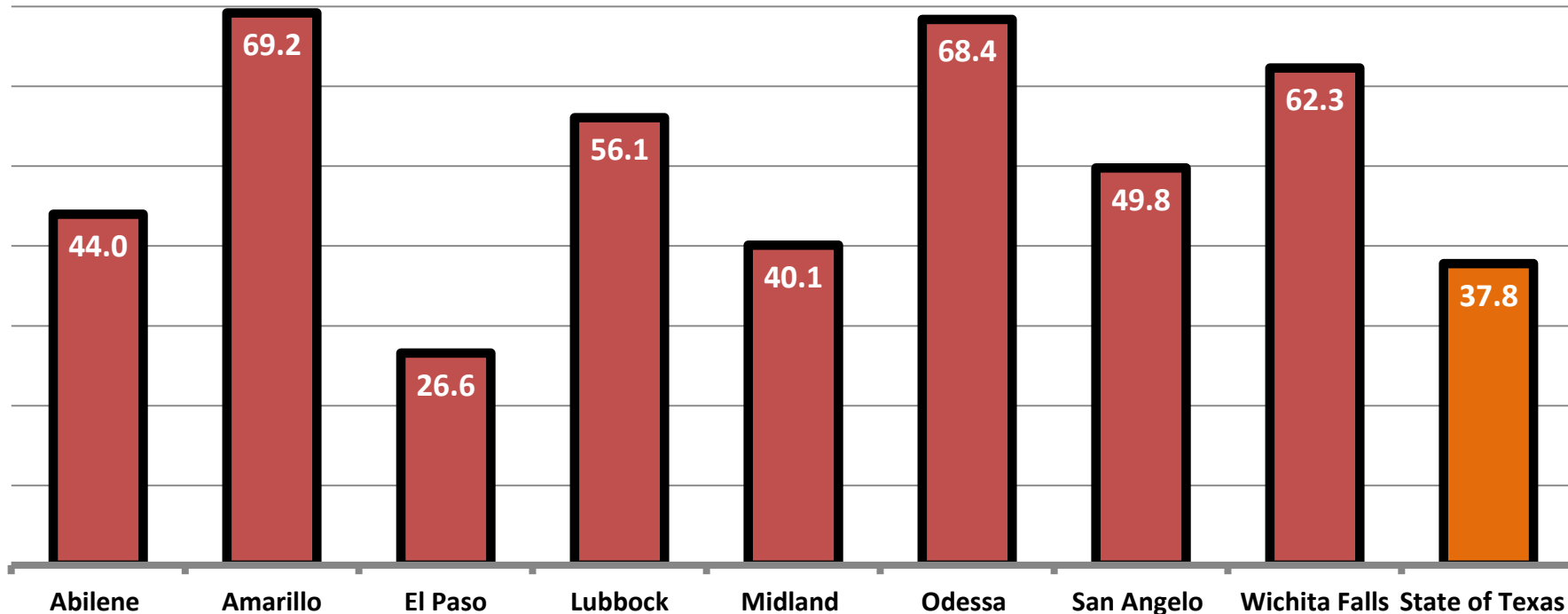
**Age Adjusted Cerebrovascular Diseases
Deaths per 100,000 Females, 2010-2014**
(Age adjustment makes it possible to compare populations with different age structures)



4th Leading Cause of Death

Age Adjusted Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases Deaths per 100,000 Females, 2010-2014

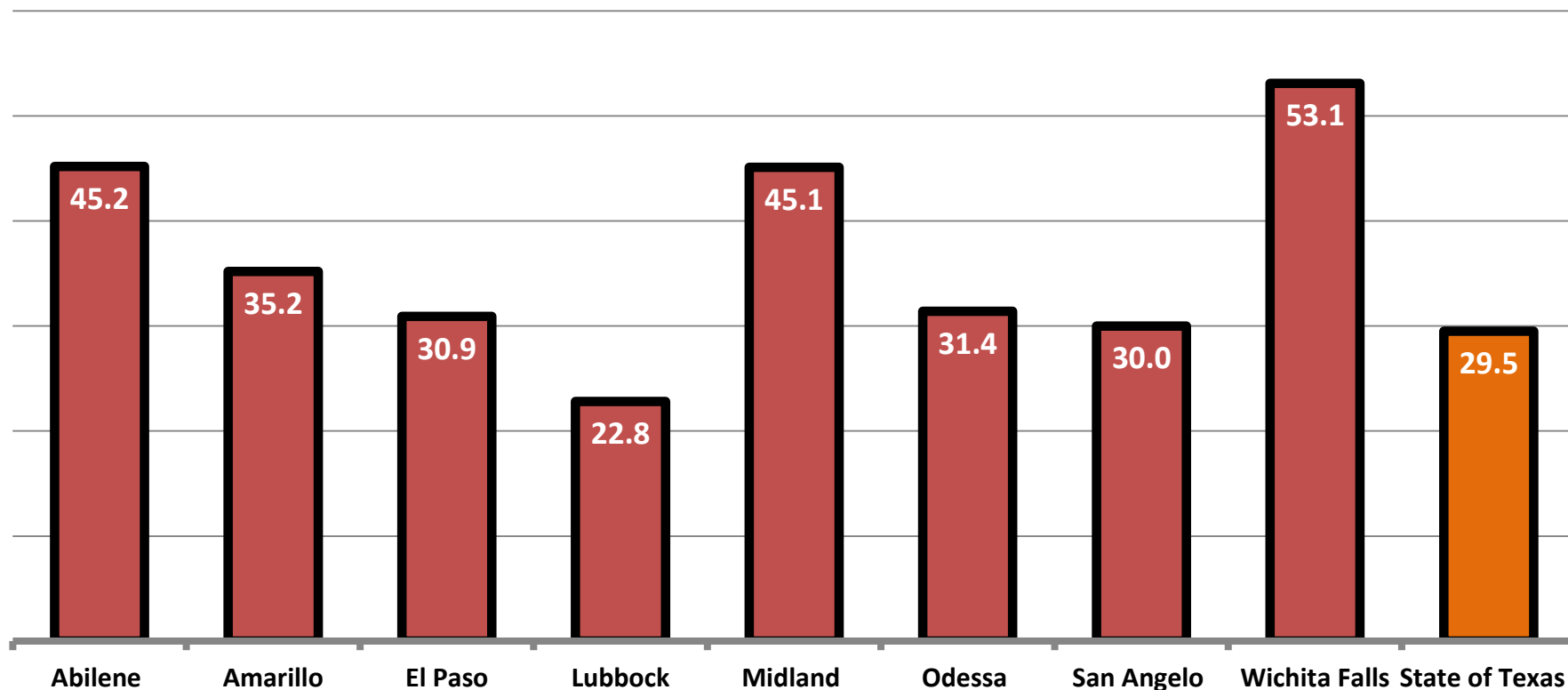
(Age adjustment makes it possible to compare populations with different age structures)



5th Leading Cause of Death

Age Adjusted Alzheimer's Disease Deaths per 100,000 Females, 2010-2014

(Age adjustment makes it possible to compare populations with different age structures)



Leading Causes of Death Summary

ASU Women's Health Index Summary Leading Causes of Death	Year(s)	Abilene	Amarillo	El Paso	Lubbock	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	Wichita Falls	State of Texas
Diseases of the Heart per 100,000 Females (Age Adjusted)	2010-2014	171.3	185.5	108.5	152.6	133.7	198.2	107.1	150.2	138.5
Metro Score		30	14	98	50	71	0	100	53	
Malignant Neoplasms per 100,000 Females (Age Adjusted)	2010-2014	141.5	138.2	117.8	126.5	126.3	137.1	133.8	148.5	133.2
Metro Score		23	34	100	72	72	37	48	0	
Cerebrovascular Diseases per 100,000 Females (Age Adjusted)	2010-2014	49.6	42.5	32.9	41.5	37.7	51.7	33.5	50.0	41.1
Metro Score		11	49	100	54	74	0	97	9	
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases per 100,000 Females (Age Adjusted)	2010-2014	44.0	69.2	26.6	56.1	40.1	68.4	49.8	62.3	37.8
Metro Score		59	0	100	31	68	2	46	16	
Alzheimer's Disease per 100,000 Females (Age Adjusted)	2010-2014	45.2	35.2	30.9	22.8	45.1	31.4	30.0	53.1	29.5
Metro Score		26	59	73	100	26	72	76	0	
Leading Causes of Death Index Score (Comparison of metro areas on 5 Indicators)		30	31	94	61	62	22	73	16	

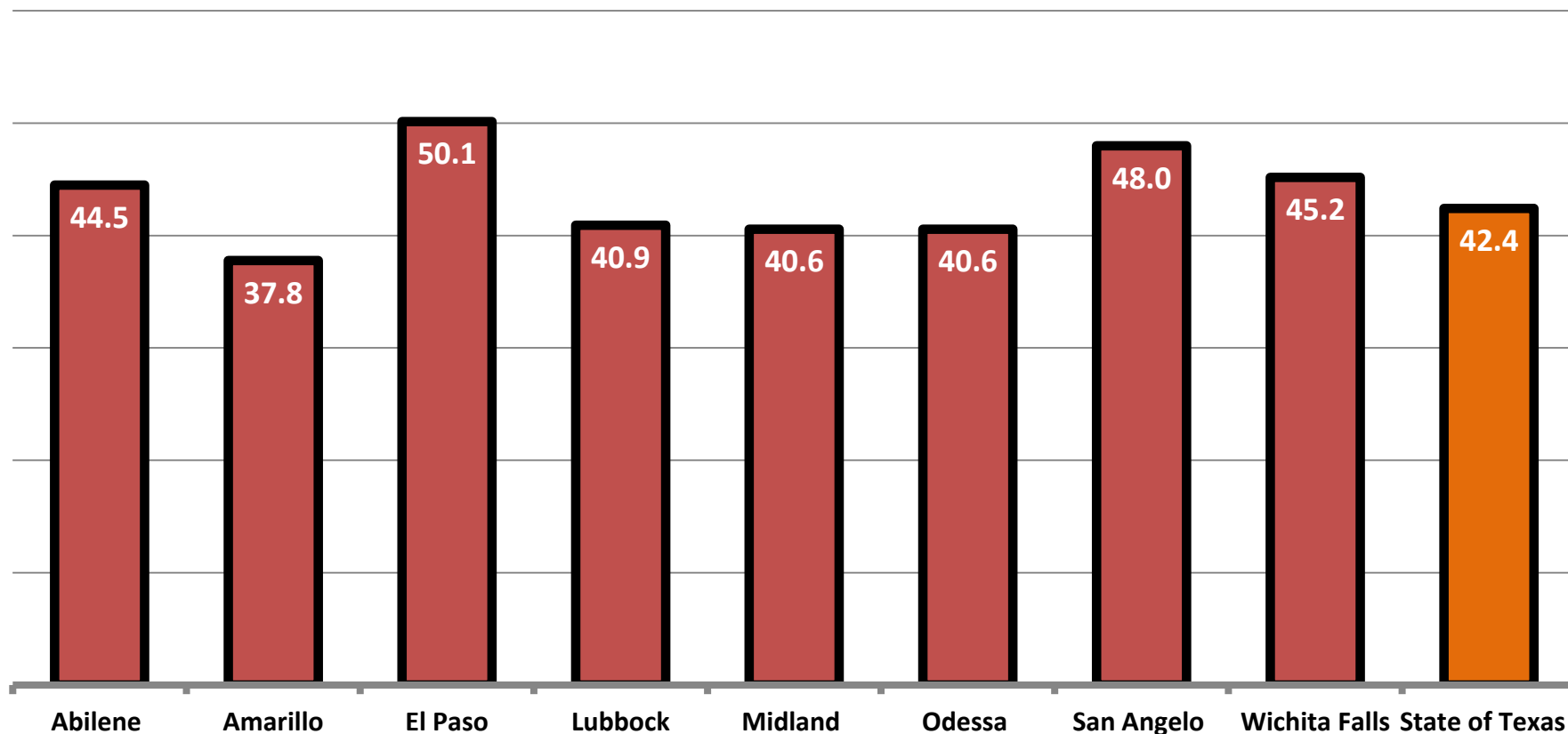
The ASU Women's Index Summary of Leading Causes of Death is based on the five indicators.

Index Scores compare the eight metro areas to one another. They range from zero to 100. A higher score indicates that an area exhibits conditions more favorable for women's health.

The Wichita Falls area ranks lowest on the combined results for the five leading causes of death. The San Angelo area has the positive outcomes.

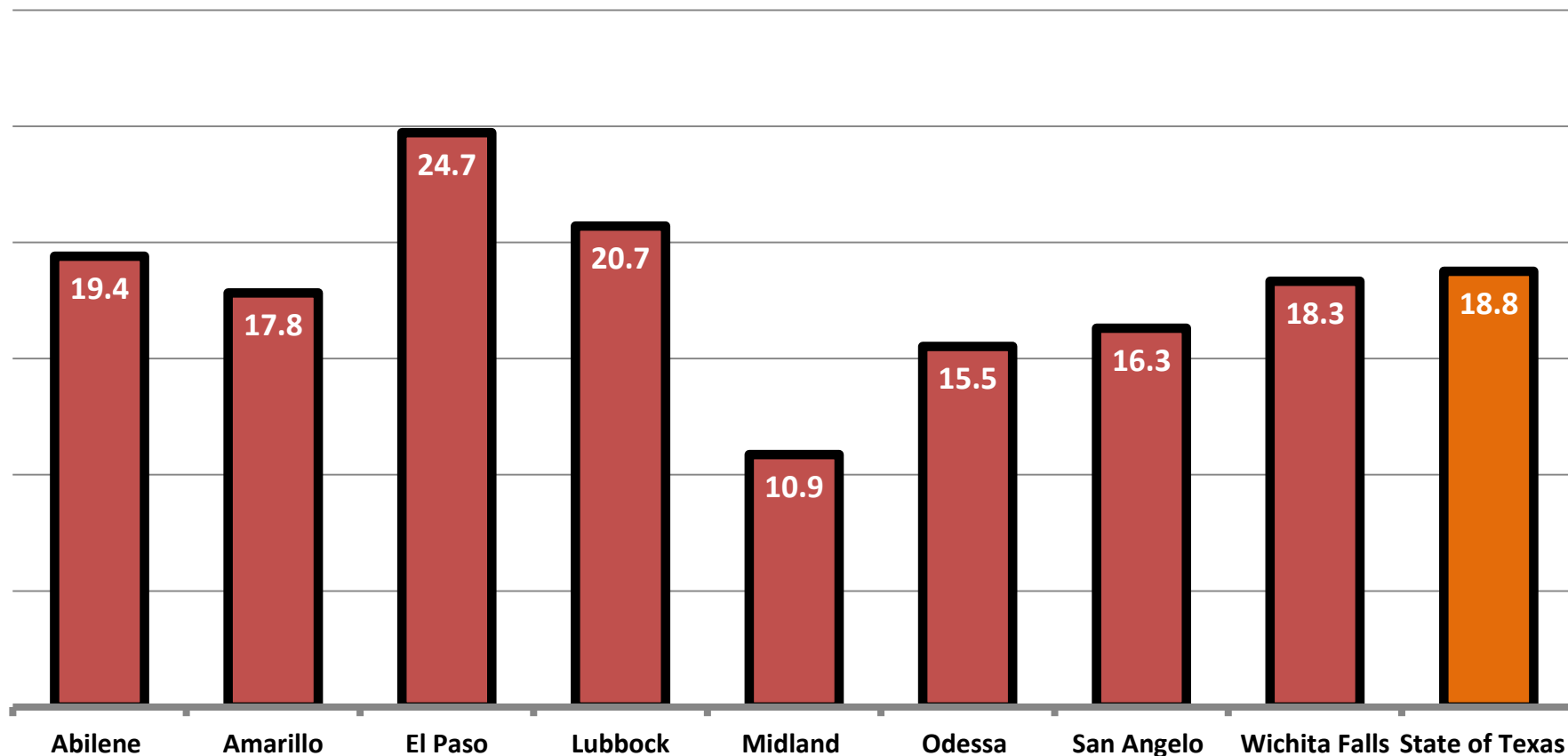
Community Indicator 1

**Percent of Women Ages 25 & Over
with No Postsecondary Education, 2011-2015**



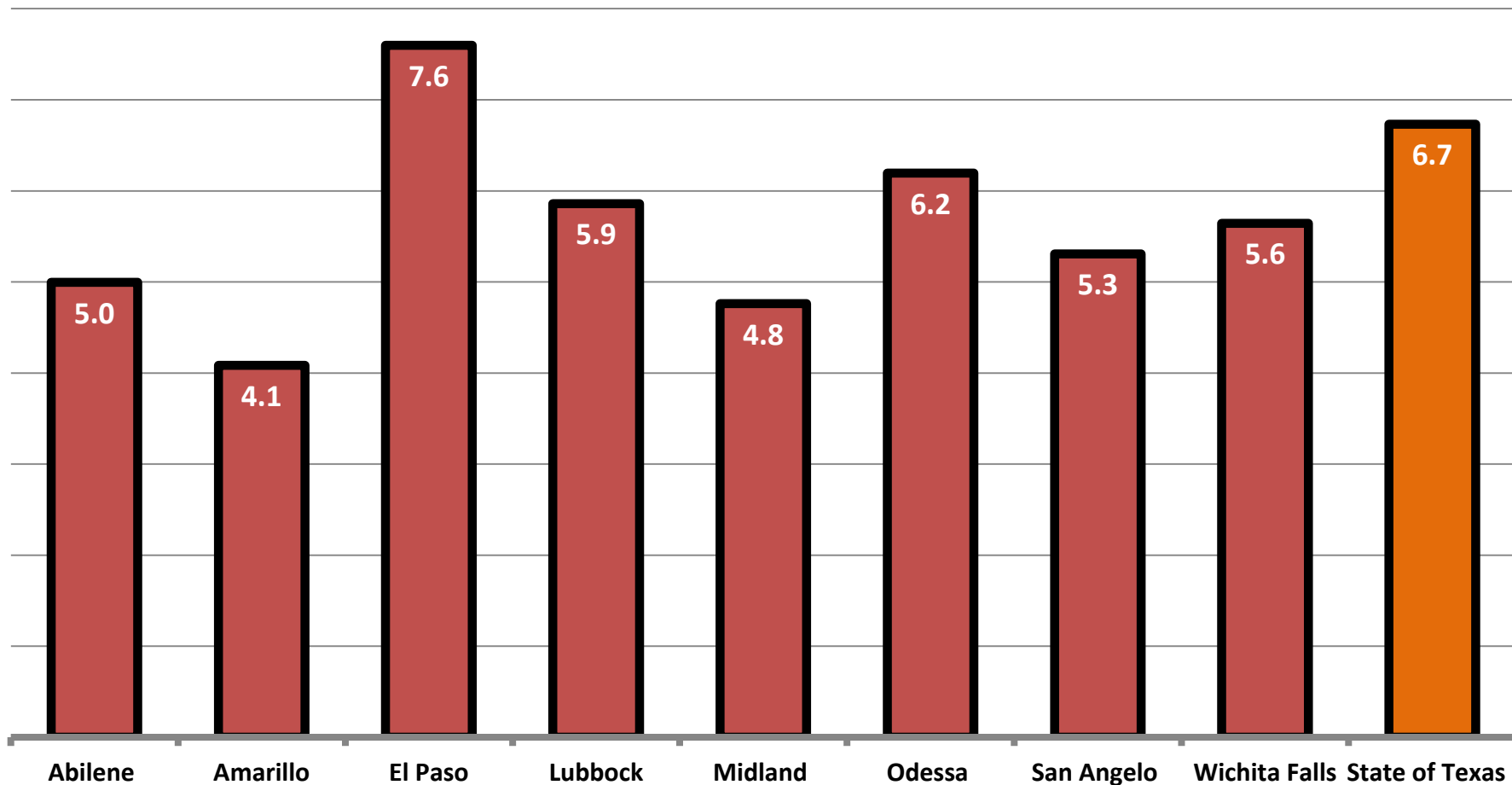
Community Indicator 2

Percent of Females in Poverty, 2011-2015



Community Indicator 3

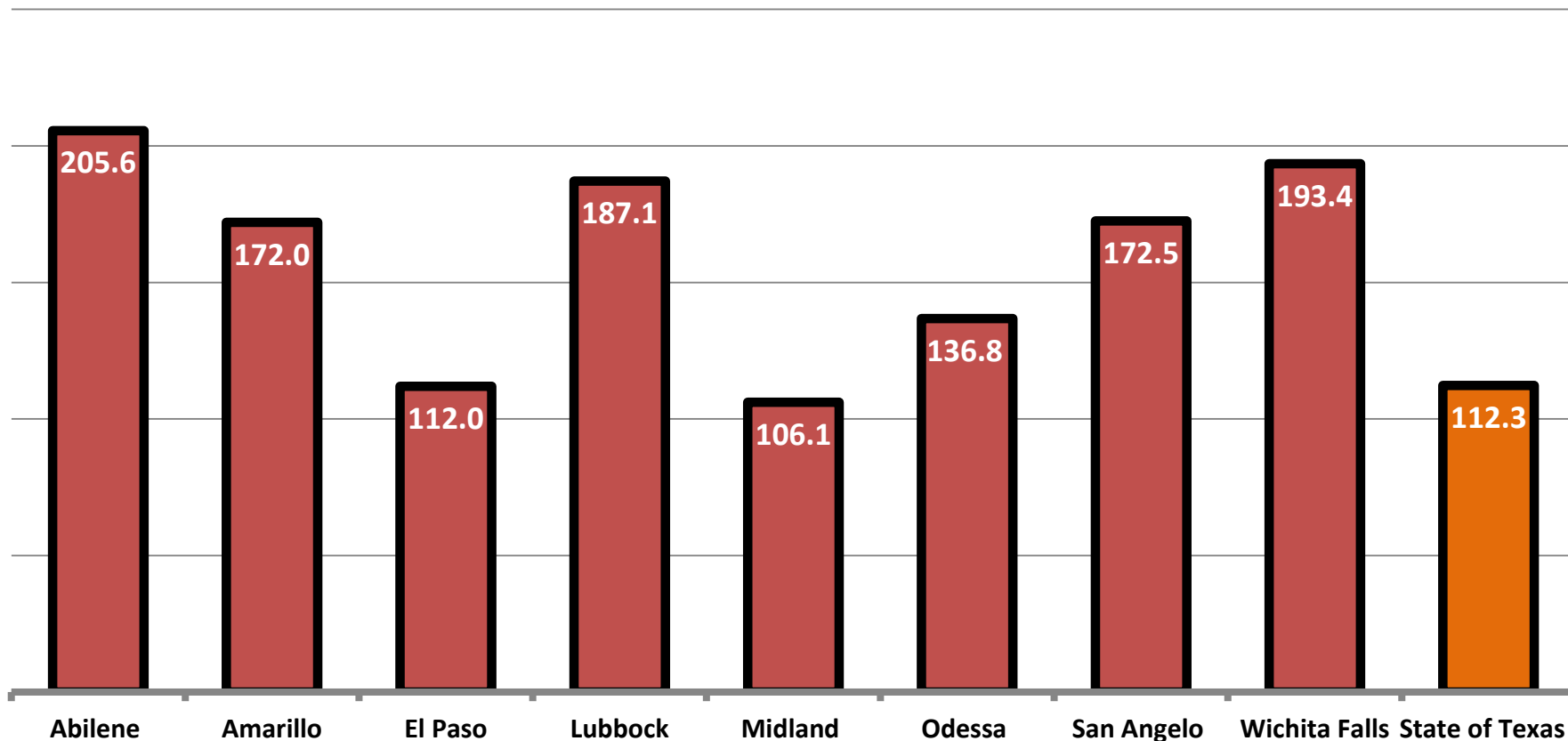
Percent of Unemployed Women Ages 20-64 , 2011-2015



Community Indicator 4

Sexual Violence Incidents per 100,000 Population, 2015

(Sexual Violence Incidents include sexual assault and rape)

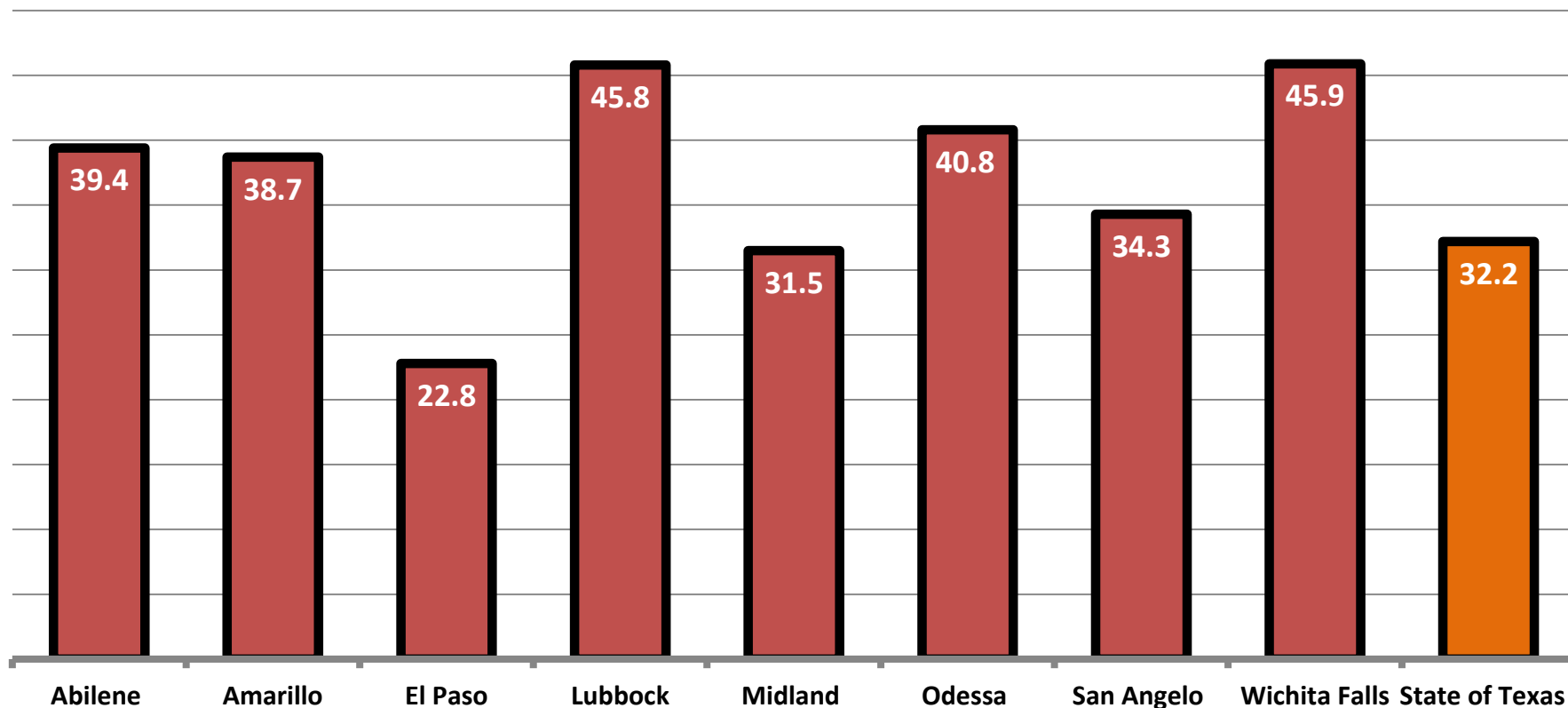


Community Indicator 5

Age Adjusted Traumatic Deaths per 100,000 Females, 2010-2014

(Traumatic Deaths include accidents, assaults, and suicides)

(Age adjustment makes it possible to compare populations with different age structures)



Community Summary

ASU Women's Health Index Summary Community Indicators	Year(s)	Abilene	Amarillo	El Paso	Lubbock	Midland	Odessa	San Angelo	Wichita Falls	State of Texas
Percent Women Ages 25 & Over with No Postsecondary Education Metro Score	2011-2015	44.5	37.8	50.1	40.9	40.6	40.6	48.0	45.2	42.4
		50	100	7	76	79	0	24	44	
Percent of Females in Poverty Metro Score	2011-2015	19.4	17.8	24.7	20.7	10.9	15.5	16.3	18.3	18.8
		38	50	0	29	100	66	61	46	
Percent of Unemployed Women Ages 20-64 Metro Score	2011-2015	5.0	4.1	7.6	5.9	4.8	6.2	5.3	5.6	6.7
		74	100	0	49	81	40	65	56	
Sexual Violence Incidents per 100,000 Population Metro Score	2015	205.6	172.0	112.0	187.1	106.1	136.8	172.5	193.4	112.3
		0	34	94	19	100	69	33	12	
Traumatic Deaths per 100,000 Females (Age Adjusted) Metro Score	2010-2014	39.4	38.7	22.8	45.8	31.5	40.8	34.3	45.9	32.2
		28	31	100	0	62	22	50	0	
Community Index Score (Comparison of metro areas on 5 Indicators)		32	52	34	29	70	33	39	26	

The ASU Women's Index Community Summary is based on the five indicators.

Index Scores compare the eight metro areas to one another. They range from zero to 100. A higher score indicates that an area exhibits community conditions more favorable for women's health.

The Wichita Falls area ranks lowest on the combined indicators of community environment. The Midland area has the most positive combination of results.